RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.50	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law,) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jan. 28, '70-tf BEDFORD, PA.

G. H. SPANG.....A. KING, JR.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. Sap

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Justice of the Peace, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office in room on Juliana Street lately occupied by Reed & Schell Bankers. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Counties.
Office on Juliana street in the building occupied for many years by King & Jordan, and lately by Hall & Keagy.

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1;69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
☞ Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

JW Dickerson 1apl70

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 17.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Poetry.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things,
Not pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with kings to dine;
Nor coat, nor boots, nor yet a hat,
Nor dandy vest, a trim cravat;
Not Mister, Rev'rend, Sir, nor "Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Not ancestry traced back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Not Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore,
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er,
Not Judge's robe nor Mayor's mace,
Nor crowds that deck the royal race;
These all united, never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A helper of the human race,
A soul of beauty and of grace.
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;
That truly speaks of God within,
And never makes a league with sin
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God and Him alone;
That trembles at no tyrant's nod—
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse and ban;
That is the soul that makes a man.

REST.

BY C. F. BATES.

Inside thy hand lieth mine,
And my cheek is touching thine;
On thy shoulder is my head,
And no syllable is said.

Then flies Rest into my heart,
Stir thou not lest she should start;
Let me hear the lulling song
Of gentle bird away so long.

Keep me folded thus to thee,
Let thy breath a language be,
Yet nor speak nor stir, I pray,
Lest white-bird Rest should fly away!

—*Galaxy for May.*

Miscellaneous.

SABBATH-KEEPING ILLUSTRATED IN ENGLAND.

A NARRATIVE FOUNDED ON FACTS, BY MRS. STOWE.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

On a lonely, calm, sixth day, evening, in the seventh month, a robust, healthy-looking man, having the appearance of a farmer, might have been seen wending his way to a neat farm house, situate in one of the rich and beautiful vallies of Gloucestershire. For a moment he hesitated at the doorstep, as the sound of voices engaged in singing struck his ear; he paused, while with clear and joyful notes was sung the soul reviving hymn:

"Sweet to the soul the parting ray,
That ushers placid evening in,
When with the still expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin;
How grateful to the anxious breast,
The sacred hours of holy rest!"

Our friend waited a few moments; and then, finding all silent, ventured to rap at the door. It was opened by a man in the prime of life, who extended his hand, and shaking his visitor's with a hearty good will, invited him to be seated. The family into which we are now introduced, consists of William Davis, his wife, and three children. Everything in the house wore an appearance of comfort and cleanliness. The day's work is finished; the sturdy farmer is sitting at a well polished walnut table, on which lie a large family Bible and hymn-book, and all seem happy and contented. We must now inquire on what errand our friend has come, who is welcomed so heartily into this cheerful family. He had recently taken a farm about half a mile from farmer Davis; and having received a visit from him, he came, after the business of the day, to return the call.

Our friend, whom we shall name Samuel Smith, having made himself acquainted with each member of the family, inquired of farmer Davis if he had any objection to show him the hymn which had been so sweetly sung. Davis complied, remarking, "Friend Smith, perhaps you are not aware that, now that the sun has gone down, the Sabbath has commenced. We always begin with singing a hymn suitable to the holy time; and after reading a portion of God's word, we commend ourselves in prayer to our Almighty Father, beseeching His aid and blessing during the sacred season."

SMITH.—My friend, you surprise me, *Sunday is the Sabbath*, I never heard of any other among christians.

DAVIS.—But God's Word says, "*The seventh day is the Sabbath.*" How then can you call the first day, or Sunday "the Sabbath?"

SMITH.—Because Christ changed the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first.

DAVIS.—Pardon me, my friend, where do you find that?

SMITH.—Well, it does say so, in as many words, in the Bible; but the Apostles kept Sunday, and commanded the Christians to observe it too.

DAVIS.—You come to too hasty a conclusion upon the matter. I do not know one passage in the Bible that teaches any such thing; and I am quite willing to hear any arguments you may bring forth in favor of it.

SMITH.—I must confess, my good friend, I am not able to dispute this subject with you. I do not know much about it. Our clergy say, that Christ changed the Sabbath; and it does not signify to me which day I keep. One day in seven is all that is required; indeed, I never before heard the sanctity of Sunday questioned by any body.

DAVIS.—My friend, I do not like to hear a good man talk thus; for, if God has commanded we must obey. He does not say, *one day is seven*; but, "The Seventh day is the Sabbath, of the Lord thy God." This command you respect every Sunday, asking God to incline your heart to keep this law. If you will allow me, I shink I can convince you that Christ did not change the day, but that both He and His disciples kept "the Sabbath-day according to the commandment." (Luke 23, 56.) Hear then a few of my reasons.

1.—There is no mention of such a change in the Gospel. There is only a presumption that, because Christ appeared to the eleven disciples once on the first day, when they were "gathered together" [Luke 24, 32,] though it is well known that some of the disciples made a long journey on that day. If our Lord intended to change the Sabbath, he would not have left the matter doubtful, but would have given as clear a command for the abrogation or change; as the one which enjoins the Seventh Day. On the contrary. He said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." [Mat. 5, 17.]

2.—It was the custom of the disciples, as well as that of the Lord, to worship in the synagogue of the Jews on the Sabbath; and, should any one say that that they went merely for the opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the Jews, what shall be said of their desiring the Gentiles at Antioch, to assemble the next Sabbath day to hear their doctrine? If Paul and Barnabas had known of the supposed change, they would have said, *To-morrow is the Christian Sabbath*, we will then instruct you *gentiles*. Where there was no synagogue, they went out to a place of prayer by the river-side, on the Sabbath, with Lydia, and her company, who were either Jews, or Gentile proselytes.

3.—There is only one passage in the Acts of the Apostles, claimed by the advocates of the first day of the week in support of their practice; but that passage, if carefully considered, is found to consist only with the religious observance of the Seventh day Sabbath. The true reason for the celebrated meeting at Troas seems to have been, that, as the christians there, were desirous of having the apostle Paul's ministrations continued as long as possible, they prolonged the Sabbath until the first day of the week commenced, (which begins, as I have before explained to you, when the sun goes down after the seventh day, or Saturday evening,) and continued their religious exercises until midnight, and even until the break of day. If you will then turn to the narrative in your English Bible, (Acts 20, 7,) you will find that the word "*day*" is put in italics, (meaning that no such word is expressed in the original Greek;) supply the word "*night*" instead of "*day*" and an explanation will be obtained, which makes the practice of these Christians consistent with their recorded actions on other occasions. This reckoning of time must be true; because it goes on to say that the Apostles went on their journey forth-with, as Paul had determined over night, to go "on the morrow;" and it is said that he went on foot, while his companions went by water to meet him at Assos. Such journeying is utterly inconsistent with the idea that the first day of the week was considered or kept as a Sabbath.

4.—The Apostle Paul moreover directed the Corinthians (1, Cor. 1, 2,) to attend to their pecuniary affairs on the first "*day*" of the week, and to lay by their savings at home; this also is totally inconsistent with the religious occupation of the Sabbath. My dear friend, believe me, this Sunday-keeping is not founded on scriptures, it is a remnant of popery, a tradition of the dark ages, with which true protestants must have nothing to do.

SMITH.—I never heard the matter put in this light before. This is all new to me; I must think upon what you have said and talk to our clergyman on the subject.

DAVIS.—My friend, confer not with flesh and blood, but take the Bible, and examine for yourself, and may the Lord direct you in the examination of this subject. Perhaps you will have no objection to join with us the remainder of our Sabbath evening exercises.

SMITH.—Not at all; not at all. Go on. But there is one question that I wish to ask first:—Why do you commence your Sabbath over night?

DAVIS.—I will answer you in the words of the Bible. "From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." (Lev. 23, 32.) And we learn from the account of the creation, that "the evening and morning were the first day," (not the morning and the evening(and so on with the rest. (Gen. 1, 5, 8, 13, &c.

Farmer Smith returned home that night, filled with a determination to search the scriptures, and know for himself "whether these things were so," or not. (Acts 17, 11.) We must now follow our worthy family in their Sabbath duties. After a simple meal, they retired early to rest, that they might arise betimes in the morning, to attend the necessary duties of the farm, before the time of public worship. The light of Sabbath morn has dawned upon the earth; "the unwearied sun" displaying the glories of its Maker, has arisen in all its wondrous beauty in the eastern horizon; and the feathered throng are hymning forth praises to their Creator;—when man, refreshed with sleep, arises, and pours forth his gratitude to his merciful Father, and ever watchful friend. Such was the morning, and such was the feeling of Farmer Davis and his family, when they assembled for family prayer, before partaking of their early meal. The cows, having been milked, were let out of the barn yard. and, with a few gentle words from their master, they quietly walked to an adjoining field, glad again to breath the open air, and almost seeming to participate in the feelings of the farmer, who, being led from Nature, up to Nature's God; could sing,—

Thy bountiful care, what tongue can recite?
It breathes in the air, it shines in the light;
It streams from the hills, it descends to the plain,
And sweetly distils in the dew and the rain.

All necessary cares are finished, we find the family, half an hour before the time of public worship, direct their steps across the fields to a retired spot, where stands an ancient Meeting house, part of a farm house, where the brethren are assembling to worship God on his holy day. Sweetly and joyfully they commenced by singing the well known hymn composed by Elder Joseph Stennett for the use of his brethren on the seventh day, Sabbath, though sometimes applied to a different day,—

Another six days' work is done,
Another Sabbath is begun.
Return, my soul, enjoy thy rest,
Improve the day thy God hath blessed.

The voice of praise and the fervent prayer ascend to heaven; and the disciples realize the promise of the Saviour, that where two or three are gathered together in His name, He will be in the midst of them. They find on earth a heaven, and a fore-taste of the bliss of the eternal Sabbath. There are also some friends present, whose faces gladden the hearts of the brethren; they are the Minister of a London Sabbath-keeping Congregation and his wife. He is invited to preach in the afternoon, with which request, though in ill health, he complies; and addresses them from the following words:—"Epaphras, who is one of you, saluteth you; always laboring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God." (Col. 4, 12.) After the usual worship, consisting of prayers, hymns, reading, exposition, and sermon, a benediction is pronounced, and the meeting is at an end.

Continue, faithful band, to bear your testimony to God's holy Sabbath, while ye live, and at last be ye recieved into the "Sabbatism" which "remaineth for the people of God." And now, dear readear, one word to you in conclusion. If, after reading this sketch, you feel that this is the right way of keeping God's commandments, and that the friends, now introduced to your notice, have kept the *true Sabbath*. "Go and do likewise." But, should you not be convinced, I entreat you to take your Bible, cast away all preconcieved opinions, and prayerfully, and with an impartial eye, *search the scriptures.*

"It will be observed that this is an argument in favor of the Jewish Sabbath or Seventh day of the week (Saturday) as it is now kept by the class of people known as "Seventh day Baptists." Those who have any doubts upon the subject and wish to investigate it will find the reasons for the observance of the Christain Sabbath in "Gilfillan on the Sabbath," published by the American tract society. In the third chapter this question is fully discussed and abundant and satisfactory proofs of the change given from both the Old and New Testaments. (Ed.)

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

Mark Twain's Interview With the United States Assessor.

From the Buffalo Express.

The first notice that was taken of me when I "settled down," recently, was by a gentleman who said he was an assessor, and connected with the U. S. Internal Revenue Department. I said I had never heard of his branch of business before, but I was very glad to see him, all the same—would he sit down? He sat down. I did not know anything particular to say, and yet I felt that people who have arrived at the dignity of keeping house must be conversational, must be easy and sociable in company. So in default of anything else to say, I asked him if he was opening his shop in our neighborhood.

He said he was. [I did not wish to appear ignorant, but I had hoped he would mention what he had for sale.]

I ventured to ask him "how was trade?" and he said "So so."

I then said we would drop in, and if we liked his house as well as any other, we would give him our custom.

He said he thought we would like his establishment well enough to confine ourselves to it—said he never saw anybody who would go off and hunt up another man in his line after trading with him once.

That sounded pretty complacent, but barring that natural expression of villainy which we all have, the man looked honest enough.

I do not know how it came about, exactly, but gradually we appeared to melt down and run together, conversationally speaking, and then everything went along as comfortably as clockwork.

We talked, and talked, and talked—at least I did. And we laughed, and laughed, and laughed—at least he did. But all the time, I had my presence of mind about me—I had my native shrewdness turned on "full head," as the engineers say. I was determined to find all about his business, in spite of his obscure answers—and I was determined I would have it out of him without his suspecting what I was at. I meant to trap him with a deep, deep ruse. I would tell him all about my business, and he would naturally so warm to me during this seductive burst of confidence that he would forget himself and tell me all about his affairs before he suspected what I was about. I thought to myself, My son, you little know what an old fox you are dealing with. I said:

"Now you never could guess what I made lecturing, this winter and last Spring?"

"No—don't believe I could to save me. Let me see—let me see. About two thousand dollars maybe? But no—no, sir; I know you couldn't have made that much. Say seventeen hundred, maybe?"

"Ha ha! I knew you couldn't. My lecturing receipts for last Spring and this Winter were fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars—what do you think of that.

"Why it is amazing—perfectly amazing. I will make a note of it. And you say even this wasn't all?"

"All? Why bless you there was my income from the Buffalo *Express* for four months—about—about—well, what should you say to about eight thousand dollars, for instance?"

"Say! Why I should say I should like to see myself rolling in just such another ocean of influence. Eight thousand! I'll make a note of it. Why, man!—and on top of all this I am to understand that you had still more income?"

"Ha-ha ha! Why, you're only in the suburbs of it, so to speak. "There's my book, "The Innocents Abroad"—price $3-50 to $5, according to the binding. Listen to me. Look me in the eye. During the last four months and a half, saying nothing of sales before that—but just simply during the four months and a half ending March 15, 1870, we've sold ninety five thousand copies of that book! Ninety-five thousand! Think of it. Average four dollars a copy. It's nearty $400,000, my son. I get half!"

"The suffering Moses! I'll set that down. Fourteen-seven fifty—eight—two hundred. Total, say—well, upon my word, the grand total is about two hundred and thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars. Is that possible?"

"Possible! If there's any mistake it's the other way. Two hundred and fourteen thousand, cash, is my income for this year if I know how to cipher."

Then the gentleman got up to go. It came over me most uncomfortably that maybe I had made my revelations for nothing, besides being flattered into stretching them considerably by the stranger's astonished exclamations. But no; at the last moment the gentleman handed me a large envelope and said it contained his advertisement; and that I would find out all about his business in it; and that he would be happy to have my custom—would in fact be proud to have the custom of a man of such prodigous income; and that he used to think there were several wealthy men in Buffalo, but when they come to trade with him he discovered that they barely had enough to live on; and that in truth it had been such a weary, weary age since he had seen a rich man face to say, and talk with him, and touch him with his hands, that he could hardly refrain from embracing me—in fact, would esteem it a great favor if I would let him embrace me.

This so pleased me that I did not try to resist, but allowed this simple hearted stranger to throw his arms about me and weep a few tranquilizing tears down the back of my neck. Then he went his way.

As soon as he was gone, I opened his advertisement. I studied it attentively for four minutes. I then called up to the cook and said:

"Hold me while I faint. Let Maria turn the batter cakes."

Bye and bye, when I came to, I sent down to the rum mill on the corner and hired an artist by the week to sit up nights and curse that stranger, and give me a lift occasionally in the day time when I came to a hard place.

Ah, what a miscreant he was! His "advertisement" was nothing in the world but a wicked tax return—a string of impertinent questions about my private affairs occupying the best part of four foolscap pages of fine print—questions, I may remark, gotten up with such ingenuity that the oldest man in the world couldn't understand what the most of them were driving at—questions, too, that were calculated to make a man report about four times his actual income to keep from swearing to a lie. I looked for a loophole, but there did not appear to be any. Inquiry No. 1 covered my case, as generously and as amply as an umbrella could cover an ant hill:

"What were your profits, in 1869, from any trade, business or vocation, wherever carried on?"

And that inquiry was backed up by thirteen others of an equally searching nature, the most modest of which required information as to whether I had committed any burglary, or highway robbery, or by any arson or other secret source of emolument, had acquired property which was not enumerated in my statement of income as set opposite to inquiry No. 1.

It was plain that that stranger had enabled me to make an ass of myself. It was very plain, and I went out and hired another artist. By working on my vanity the stranger had seduced me in-to declaring an income of $214,000. By law, $1000 of this was exempt from income tax—the only relief I could see, and it was only a drop in the ocean. At the legal five per cent, I must pay over to the government the appalling sum of ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, income tax.

[I may remark, in this place, that I did not do it.]

I am acquainted with a very opulent man whose house is a palace, whose table is regal, whose outlays are enormous, yet a man who has no income, as I have often noticed, by the revenue returns; and to him I went for advice, in my distress. He took my dreadful exhibition of receipts, he put on his glasses, he took his pen, and presto!—I was a pauper! It was the neatest thing that ever was. He did it simply by deftly manipulating the bill of "DEDUCTIONS." He set down my "State, national and municipal taxes" at so much; my "losses by shipwreck, fire, etc.," at so much; my "losses on sales of real estate"—on "live stock sold"—on "payments for rent of homestead"—on "repairs, improvements, interest"—on "previously taxed salary as an officer of the United States army, navy, revenue service," and other things. He got astonishing "deductions" out of each and every one of these matters—each and every one of them. And when he was done he handed me the paper, and I saw at a glance that during the year 1869 my income, in the way of profits, had been *one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.*

"Now," said he, "the thousand dollars is exempt by law. What you want to do is to go and swear this document in and pay tax on the two hundred and fifty dollars."

[While he was making this speech his little boy Willie lifted a two dollar greenback out of his vest pocket and vanquished with it, and I would bet anything that if my stranger were to call on that little boy to-morrow he would make a false return of his income.]

"Do you," said I, "do you always work up the "deductions" after this fashion in your own case, sir?"

Well, I should say so! If it warn't for those eleven saving clauses under the head of "Deductions" I should be beggared every year to support this hateful and wicked, this extortionate and tyrannical government."

This gentleman stands away up among the very best of the solid men of Buffalo—the men of moral weight, of commercial integrity, of unimpeachable social spotlessness—and so I bowed to his example. I went down to the revenue office, and under the accusing eyes of my old visitor I stood up and swore to lie after lie, fraud after fraud, villainy after villainy, till my immortal soul was coated inches and inches thick with perjury and my self respect was gone forever and ever.

But what of it? It is nothing more than thousands of the highest, and richest, and proudest, and most respected, honored and courted men in America do every year. And so I don't care. I am not ashamed. I shall simply, for the present, talk little and wear fine-proof gloves, lest I fall into certain habits irrevocably.

MARK TWAIN.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—The man who does not admire beauty in woman is not properly constituted. His heart cannot be in the right place. For ourselves, we often time our walks so as to meet the troops of young girls on their way to or from school. The sight of them does us good. The clear complexions, bright eyes, red lips, indicate health and happiness. No cosmetics there! They have not yet arrived at that stage. The powerful beauty may be more *distingue* than the young girl whose cheeks are painted by nature, but she lacks the ineffable charm of freshness which men find so fascinating. In our opinion no lady adds to her beauty by the use of cosmetics. She may make herself more brillinant, but the clear rich blood that comes and goes in the cheeks of the rustic beauty is infinitely preferable. We know that the weary belle is strongly tempted the day after a ball when she expects her gentleman friends to call, to borrow the bloom, dissipation has robbed her of. Let her be natural, and she will please all who are worth pleasing.

TALKS WITH GIRLS.

BY AUNT HELEN.

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet."

There are many varieties of girls, such as town girls and country girls; sensible girls and silly girls; growa up girls and young girls; but we will talk to-day with the sweet sixteen girls, those who will soon be young ladies, but have never owned "a trail or been entirely free to wear just whichever dress they choose, without consulting their mother; those who swing on the gate awhile when a *young* gentleman walks home with them, and who are much perplexed to know whether it is proper to ask him to call again; or to thank him when he invites them to go to a concert; or to shake hands with him when he comes into the parlor, and when he leaves it; girls who *think a great deal*, chiefly about the size of their chignons, and the rosetes on their shoes, whose feather costs the most money, whose dress has the greatest number of ruffles, who wears the "most splendid" sash and whom the tallest "Academy boy" took home from the last party.

Now, since we have it settled whom I am talking to, I will go on and tell you what an old bachelor told me, about some of you. Said he: "Now there is a great deal of talk about *the coming woman*, and what she will be, but the shortest way to settle the question, to my mind, is to study the girls of the period."

"The girls of the period!" I exclaimed, "are just the prettiest, sweetest, brightest, creatures in the world."

"Ah! yes, madam," he said, "but how do they gossip and talk sometimes. Three of them sat on a porch under my window, a few evenings ago, and what I can remember of their conversations was like this:

No. 1. "Did you hear, girls, that Dr. L——was obliged to leave town? They say if he had stayed a day longer he would have been arrested for debt."

No. 2. "Well, I am not surprised at that, for mamma says such an extravagant wife as he has would ruin any man. Why she keeps three servants all the time and never goes near the kitchen herself, and has a dinner or supper party nearly every week, and they use forty pounds of butter in a month, and Mrs. Wilson told mamma that Mrs. L——'s dress-making bill alone was one hundred dollars last year."

No. 3. "Well, Mrs. Wilson needn't talk, for she nearly starves her old mother to death, and don't give her any fire these cold days, and she subscribed only fifty cents to the Missionary society last Sunday, and is as close in her family as she can be. Mrs. Kent was in there one evening and told what they had for tea."

No. 2. "Well, as for Mrs. Kent, she is as high tempered as she can be, and a scold and a real slattern; but everybody has his faults; if she *don't* go to church and mistreats her husband and neglects her children, *I'm* not the one that's going to talk about her."

No. 1. "By the way, girls, how did you enjoy Mary Nesbitt's party?"

No. 2. Well, if I couldn't have nicer refreshments and more of them, I wouldn't have a party at all."

No. 3. "For my part, my enjoyment was completely spoiled by that little fright of a Mary Green. Did you ever see such a dowdy, and she gets more new dresses than any girl in our set."

No 2. "And the idea of Sallie Thronton having a new blue silk, when her father is a minister and gets only eight hundred a year."

This, my dear madam, is no exaggeration, and though they call me an illnatured old bachelor, I must protest against it. I insist, the rosy lips of sweet sixteen were never made to retail gossip; it is a growing evil, and many heart-aches are caused by the marvellous tales forged, the scandal coined, the reputations clipped and the fair names sullied in this thoughtless manner. No domestic or social sanctities are too holy for the vandal feet of our home is laid open to the intrusion of the public."

"But," said I, "you don't pretend to blame the *young* girls with all this?"

"Ah, no," he replied, "I see women who are capable of a worthier life taking the lead, and Young America only follows in the wake."

Now, girls, I have told you what an old bachelor says about *gossiping*, would you like to know what a young gentleman thinks of *flirting*? He said; "We never have much respect for a young lady who indulges in what are called "fan flirtations," "handkerchief flirtations," etc. A well dressed young gentleman, but an entire stranger, appears on the street of a village and has not walked many squares before his attention is attracted by some young ladies who cough, smile, bow and perform a series of mystical signs and signals with their handkerchiefs. If he happens to be as silly as the girls, the acquaintance progresses so rapidly that the girls become alarmed and retreat from the scene, and learn to their chargin that he is a man of such low and loose morals that no respectable woman recognizes him in the town where he lives. But this is not all; he inquires who those young ladies are, and afterwards uses their names freely before other men of the same sort, and in a manner the girls never dreamed of when they started out to "have some fun." If instead of being a well-dressed *rowdy*, he is a *gentleman*, the girls only excited his pity and contempt."

I replied that some girls might be found in a town who would behave in this manner, but not those who have been raised in respectable families.

"Don't be mistaken" he said. "Only two weeks ago, while waiting in a barber saloon, I was made the object of so many signs and communications from two pretty girls on a door step opposite, that I was strongly tempted to cross the street and tell them just what I thought of their conduct. I found afterwards they were daughters of refined and elegant homes. I have seen girls cultivate railroad acquaintances, to a degree of familiarity which would have shocked and alarmed their friends at home. In fact, I never travel in the cars without seeing more or less of it, and it is not surprising to me that men do not always speak the names of ladies with that reverence and respect which they should command."

I thanked my friend for his information, and assured him I would straightway tell all the girls of my acquaintance, what gentlemen of sense and taste think of these things.

BE always sure of doing good. This will make your life comfortable, your death happy, and your account glorious.

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WATCH HOME.

"If the Catholics succeed, tear down your flag; it will be trailed in the dust. It will be the end of all Republican government, of all freedom of speech, of the Press, of religious belief, of every distinguishing feature of the Constitution of our fathers, which our brothers and sons have further sanctified by their blood. If the Protestants succeed, our schools will spread everywhere, to incorporate American principles into the very life of the nation, and we shall preserve our right to speak and think freely. Schools and school books will, then as now, be open to the wretched poor of Europe to change their ignorance into the wisdom which makes a good citizen, a good father, and an honest politician. If this request is acceded to it will be a fatal step in the direction of a union of Church and State. Church control in public affirs must introduce weakness into the community. You can't mix the two; they never have been mixed without injury to the people. The Church has its business—let it mind it. Let the State do its proper business. Let no law be placed on the statute book by the preacher. The priest, in the future as in the past, will have the ambition to demand that the political potentate shall take his hat off in his presence, and that the civil shall be subordinate to the ecclesiastical power. It will change the whole aspect of the country."—*Rev George H. Hepworth.*

"We in this contry, while guaranteeing to all the highest forms of religious liberty, are a Protestant people. Our civilization, our whole social and civil economy, is based upon Protestantism. The mission of this nation is intervolved with the mission of Protestantism to the on-coming generations. * * * Will you temporize and compromise and negotiate, until all heart and soul all determination and dare, are driven out of the matter? Is not this a Protestant land? and is there not recorded a vow, more sublime than the consecration of 'life, liberty, and sacred honor' to the perpetuation of civil liberty, calling God to witness that, while time shall last this loved American land shall never know the domination of the hierarch of Rome?"—*Rev. Dr. Shenck.*

HOW TO MAKE MONEY FAST AND HONESTLY.

Enter into a business of which you have a perfect knowledge. In your own right, or by the aid of friends on long time, have a cash capital sufficient to do at least a cash business. Never venture on a credit business at the commencement. Buy all your goods or materials for cash; you can thus take advantage of the market and pick and choose where and when you will. Be careful not to overstock yourself. Rise and fall with the market on short stocks. Always stick to those whom you prove to be strictly honest in their transactions, and shun all others, even at a temporary disadvantage. Never take advantage of a customer's ignorance, nor equivocate nor misrepresent. Have but one price and a small profit, and you will find all the most profitable customers—the cash ones—or they will find you.

If ever deceived in business transactions, never attempt to save yourself by putting the deception upon others; but submit to the loss, and be more cautious in the future. According to the character or success of your business, set aside a liberal percentage for printing and advertising, and do not hesitate. Never let an article, parcel, or package, go out from you without a handsomely-printed wrapper, card or circular, and dispense them continually. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public by judiciously advertising; and it matters not what business of utility you make choice of, intelligently and industriously pursued a fortune will be the result.—*How to Get Rich.*

THE EYES OF THE "DARNING NEEDLE."

We do not mean the needle for which harum-scarum boys make so much work, as their mother "looks over their stockings" Saturday evening, but the thin-bodied dragon fly, which is sometimes so-called. Did any boy ever dream, as he has seen it darting about, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow from its wings, that in its little head were set such wonders as these that are described in *Our Monthly.*

"One of the most remarkable features in the dragon fly is its eyes. They stand out on both sides of the head prominently, and are in some species bright emerald green, in others brown, or dark blue. Each eye is composed of twelve thousand lenses, so that the insect has twenty-four thousand eyes. Is it any wonder that that they are so prominent and give to the head such a remarkable appearance? I can never look upon the wonderful workmanship displayed in the construction of this organ, without being filled with admiration of the skill and wisdom displayed by the Divine Architect. Each one of these single eyes is a perfect organ, having all the parts necessary to corre

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870

THE POOR HOUSE QUESTION.

The 27th day of May is appointed as the day for the election in which the people are to decide for, or against the sale of the present Poor House property and the purchase of another. It behooves every tax payer to consider this question seriously before he votes; for in voting for the sale of the Poor House he votes for more taxes. The taxes are already heavy enough, but the sale of the present Poor House property and the purchase of another, simply means an increase of the Poor taxes from $15,000 to $30,000. Every one knows that even if we buy as good a property as the present one, the County loses both in the sale and the purchase. The County can neither sell nor purchase property to the same advantage as a private individual. It therefore, both in the sale and purchase, places the County at a disadvantage. There are perhaps a hundred people in the County who will vote for a sale of the present property because they each have a farm which they hope to sell to the County for about twice its value. There are perhaps several hundred more who will vote the same way, with no definite idea of what is to be done, but simply because they have a vague notion that the present property is badly managed and that the erection of a new Poor House will cost a great deal of money. But a new Poor House must be built in any event, and the sale and purchase will only add some $20,000 or $30,000 more to the cost of building. Some twenty years ago a committee of a dozen or more of our best citizens spent a month or two in riding over the County in search of a suitable property, and after a great deal of time and money had been expended, bought the present property as the best they could find in the County. We believe it is the same to-day, and that no more suitable property can be found in the County. It is conveniently located on the public highways, is at the County seat, almost in the exact centre of the County, has an abundance of running water to supply the buildings, and as much arable land, and more, than the paupers are able to till. If need be the property can be divided, and the mill and present buildings, as soon as a new Poor House is erected, may be sold for half as much as it will cost to erect the new building, still leaving as much land as is needed for farming purposes.

The expenses for visitation by Grand Juries, and for medical attendance will be far heavier if the Poor House is removed any great distance from the County seat. It is much more convenient for all the citizens of the County to transact business with the Poor Directors at the County seat than if they were several miles distant. In fact, while there will not be a single substantial advantage gained by its removal, there will be much lost.

Almost the only argument we have yet heard in favor of a removal has been that there would be fewer way-faring paupers to feed. If there is any force in such an argument, we might carry it a little further and oppose the building of a Poor House at all on the ground that we would then have no poor to keep. This might do among heathen, but the day has passed when such things can be done in a christian community. It is our bounden duty to care for the poor, and the law provides that this shall be done by levying a fair and equitable tax for the purpose. The way-faring poor are included in our charge, and the removal of the Poor House to an inconvenient distance from the public highways lays a double tax upon those who happen to live along them, for it compels them to support the way-faring poor and pay their proportionate tax besides. No sane man will deny the injustice of such a course. These are but a few among many good reasons why the present property should not be sold. We might argue the question at great length, but forbear at present, our object being simply to call the attention of tax-payers to the importance of the matter and to let them think for themselves.

We will be glad to hear both sides of the question discussed by our citizens, and our columns are open to any communications on the subject from this time until the election.

WISDOM !!!

We are living under the present most iniquitous tariff at the average rate of 47 per cent. On salt the duty is over 100 per cent. On many kinds of iron which enter into the general consumption the duty ranges from 40 to over 100 per cent., and on some kinds it is over 200 per cent. And this is the way the dominant party is crushing down the labor and business of the country. With high taxes and an onerous tariff, they are grinding this people between the upper and the nether millstone of an oppression that cannot be borne much longer without resistance.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Our friend Meyers only makes one mistake. These taxes he complains so terribly about are laid on the products of foreign labor, for the purpose of *protecting* American labor. It is free-trade that permits the labor and business of the country to be "*crushed*" by the pauper made products of Europe. This tariff that he calls "*iniquitous*" is laid upon the products of foreign labor and by it the government is supported and our debt paid without taxing American labor or American productions. It is the free trade for which the *Patriot* pleads that would not only refuse to protect American labor but necessitate a heavy tax upon it to pay the interest on our debt. These taxes are upon foreign labor and capital friend Meyers for which you seem to care much more than you do for American laborers.

WANTS MORE OF IT.

The *Gazette* of last week, published a portion of the rampant free-trade speech of Judge Marshall of Illinois, complaining of the tariff duties laid upon various imported articles for the purpose of building up our manufactures and creating a home market for the farm produce which we cannot sell abroad. Wheat is now a drug in the market at one dollar per bushel, yet the *Gazette* and Judge Marshall would close up our manufactures of all kinds, destroy the markets produced by them and put the operatives to raising wheat until the farmer would perish for want of clothing amid the heaps of grain he could not sell. Such is the wisdom of free-traders. Our farmers have not yet forgotten that a few years ago under the free-trade that the *Gazette* advocates, western farmers burned their corn for fuel because they could not sell it at any price.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The famous fish bill, declared unconstitutional by Judge Pearson, will be argued at the May term of the Supreme Court. The unconstitutionality was declared principally on the ground that it was a violation of the chartered rights of corporations to compel them to remove, or alter at great expense, dams they have erected and which obstruct the passage up the river of shad, and other fish.—*Daily Topic.*

THE TRUST OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

There are those who think that party fealty requires them to uphold all a party does, right or wrong. They are not competent to comprehend independence of thought or are too mercenary to believe that any one else can hold or express an opinion for which he has not been, or does not expect to be paid. They don't believe in principle and have faith only in selfishness, the worst feature of human nature. Our criticisms of public acts of members of the Republican party have been frequently found fault with by people of this class. For the benefit of all such and that they may know that independent criticism is a characteristic of all the better portion of the Republican press, we append the following from the Philadelphia *Press* as a specimen not only of its sentiments, but also of many others of the very best Republican Journals:

The Legislature has adjourned, and with its adjournment comes a sense of relief to the Commonwealth. It is not jocularly or with flippancy we say so. It is a sad thing to say, for it is a confession of the partial failure of our republican theory and principle of government. If it fails to a certain degree will it not finally break down entirely? If the leaven of corruption is at work, what guarantee have we that it will not in time work the destruction of the whole body?

For one we have the utmost confidence, the fullest faith, in the final triumph of our free institutions, and we believe them to be in themselves by far the best and most satisfactory experiment in the way of government ever tried. It is the result of the ages, and so an advance on all before it.

That the system, however, as applied to our State this last year has been a disastrous and lamentable failure is beyond denial. Our dignity has been lowered—our property squandered—our rights violated—our remonstrances and instructions laughed at and all by the men we have ourselves chosen to represent us and to administer our political estate. They have even grown defiant of propriety, of custom, and of law, and have openly committed fraud in the very making of the laws. As far as our Legislature is concerned, we have had the worst of rulers; and our case is better than that of the misgoverned people of other times only in that the term of our legislators is limited.

Clearly, then, the remedy for the wrong we have suffered these years lies in the selection of our Representatives. It is by reason of our own default that we have been represented by men with whom a large portion of the better class of us would not associate, either socially or in business. It is useless, and it is not very manly in us, to complain of and abuse the weak and incompetent and dishonest men whom we send to Harrisburgh, and invest with the most sacred trust committed to our care.

No man would commit his private business to the management of the class of men to whom we habitually commit the management of the public affairs. No merchant of Philadelphia—we say it squarely, and mean it—would commit his business house to the management of the Legislative delegation from this city. Should any bank of this city turn over its affairs to the directorship of these men, its stock would sink to nothing in a single day. When we think calmly of this fact we see how grossly culpable has been our own conduct.

Did we all do our personal duty the government of this State would reflect credit on every citizen of it—would cost little or nothing, and would in a little time, by the judicious development of our resources, bring wealth and prosperity to all. We can lay down a single rule, which if observed, would secure us all that any system of government can accomplish: *Let every voter resolve, both at the primary and delegate election, to vote for no man whom he would not be willing to make his own executor.*

It is a notorious fact that the executors, guardians and trustees whom we find in any community are one class of persons, and the civil officers another class. We habitually choose for public trusts men whom we would not for a moment entrust with our private estates. The moment we apply the same rule to the selection of our public trustees that we do to the choice of our private trustees, we shall get the same class of men. See for one moment how the enforcement of this rule would cut off nearly every common candidate for office. Who would nominate for his executor a man who sought the place? Who would nominate for his executor a man without a known means of livelihood? Who would be likely to nominate for his executor a man who had mismanaged or lost his own estate? Who would nominate for his executor a man given to drinking in low and public places, or the associate of gamblers? and so on indefinitely the question might be pushed, and the answer to it would sweep out one after another, the whole race and class of office-beggars who now on some process, slowly, perhaps, but certainly, in time become our office holders.

The adoption of this rule would certainly have saved us from the last Legislature. Leaving aside a few honorable exceptions, none of its members were ever invested by their neighbors with private trusts. In every county our readers can examine their own delegation and apply this test.

HALF A MILLION of Canadians are working in the United States to-day, preferring it to Canada. Canada has free trade and very light taxes, yet business is so dull there that there is a regular hegira of her people into the States where we have a high tariff and heavy taxes. If free-trade confers so many blessings on a people as its advocates declare, the Canadians must be a very stupid people to run away from the blessings of free-trade and come under all the hardships of a country loaded with a protective tariff and taxes. How does it come brother free-traders? Isn't it just possible that there is a slight mistake in your theory? The Canadians certainly declare by their deeds that their experience has taught them that there is more work, better wages, and better living under a tariff on this side the St. Lawrence than there is under free-trade on the other side. Surely the two sides of the river cannot make all the difference. Won't the free-traders explain the difficulties? If they don't we must conclude that it is better to have a tariff.

IT seems that Territorial Legislatures and Governors are subject to the infirmity of a greed for spoil as well as their compeers in older communities. The House Committee on Territories has discovered that certain Territorial Legislatures have been in the habit of not only voting themselves double salaries but have also voted salaries to their Governors in addition to that paid by the general Government. This might be no business of ours if the Territories footed the bills, but they have managed to make Uncle Sam pay both the regular and extra salaries. Now that the fraud has been discovered and will no doubt be stopped; it is probable there will not be quite so many candidates for the appointment of territorial Governors.

THE House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., in Committee of the Whole, passed an amendment to the tariff bill reducing the duty on pig iron, from seven dollars per ton as in the original bill, to five, by a vote of 67 to 63. Nearly a hundred members were absent. The amendment was offered by General Butler. It is not likely to pass in a full House. The real contest will be between the seven dollars reported by the Committe of Ways and Means and the duty of nine dollars the present rate of duty. There is a small majority in the House in favor of a protective tariff.

VALLANDIGHAM refuses a renomination for Congress. Copperhead platforms are played out and its chief hero is inclined to retire in disgust. It is well. The people will be glad to commit him and his memory to an early oblivion.

SENATOR CHANDLER offered a bill in the U. S. Senate the other day authorizing the President to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnipeg country. Along with this comes the news that our Government refuses permission, to the British troops sent to suppress the Winnipeg rebellion, to cross United States territory; this will necessitate a rough march of 500 miles on the part of the British troops. Such things have rather a belligerant look, though no serious consequences are anticipated.

THE REPUBLICANS of Maryland are preparing for a vigorous campaign this summer and are confident of victory. There are 35,000 white Republican voters in the State, and the Fifteenth Amendment gives the elective franchise to 45,000 colored men. The Democratic vote is estimated at 70,000. The contest will be close with the chances in favor of the Republicans. There will be two Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District which will insure the election of a Republican in the place of the present Democratic incumbent, Harris.

A LITTLE AHEAD OF PUNCH OR JUDY.—In the African celebration at Louisville, Ky, the other day, of the fifteenth amendment, they had a transparency in which the "Train of Progress" was depicted—a locomotive labelled "The Fifteenth Amendment," with a train of twenty-nine cars attached, representing the ratifying States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, emblematic of the States refusing to ratify, and vainly trying to pull the train backward. A neat thing for Sambo—"a palpable hit."—*New York Herald.*

THE ST. DOMINGO treaty seems likely to be confirmed yet by the Senate. The latest news reports that seven more Senators have declared their intention to vote for it, which will give the requisite two-thirds to confirm it.

HON. JOHN COVODE, member of Congress from the XXIst Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has written a letter declining a re-nomination. His opponent, Henry D. Foster, also declines to be a candidate any longer.

THE Fenian scare is about over again, and the blue noses are disbanding. The alarm along the Canadian border turned out as usual, to be only one of the periodical frights to which the inhabitants of the new Dominion are subject.

THE New York Senate admonished by the latest expressions of public sentiment all over the country, has repealed the Sectarian school bill, to take effect December 30th.

THE Union Pacific Railroad passed through the winter without any interference or serious obstruction from snow, which it was feared would block up the mountain portions, and stop travel.

THE House Committee on appropriations, have reduced the appropriation for the New York Post Office from $1,000,00 to $500,000.

THE latest news confirms the death of Lopez, the Paraguayan dictator. With him Paraguay passes from the list of nations and is absorbed by Brazil and her allies.

RUSSIA has signed the Burlingame treaty. The Chinese Embassy will now proceed to Brussels and Paris.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 20th.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company.

Authorizing the South Minnesota R. R. Co. to connect its line with the Northern Pacific R. R.

The subject of mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia was discussed, as to whether the consideration of postage or the commercial importance of the enterprise takes precedence.

Without action the Senate took up the Pacific R. R. bill.

The pending amendment of Mr. Harlan, to strike out the additional land grant, allowing the company to make up its present deficiency from sections on each side of the road ten miles beyond the present limits, was discussed by Messrs. Corbett, Casserly, Wilson, Ramsey, Harlan and Howard, and finally rejected—yeas 10, nays 41.

The discussion was continued and several other amendments offered and rejected. It was finally agreed that the bill be disposed of to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beamer, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Made special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to report on the expediency of directing the mints of the United States to make and issue a new silver coin of the value of twenty cents. Adopted.

Mr. Willard, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Recommitted.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to reduce duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It provides that from and after June 30th, 1870, that there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. on all duties imposed by law then in force upon goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries into the United States, except spirituous malt, and various liquors and their compounds, and tobacco, snuff and cigars.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution to admit H. Sypher to a seat from the First Congressional District of Louisiana. Vote stood 78 yeas to 73 nays.

The bill to consolidate and amend the statues relative to patents and copy rights was discussed and amended by increasing the salary of Congressional Librarian to $3,000, and laid over.

The Senate substitute for the Georgia bill came up. Mr. Logan's substitute, as agreed upon between him and Mr. Bingham, was read. It provides that an election shall be held in Georgia in 1870 for members of the general assembly provided for in the constitution of that State, adopted by its convention March 11th, 1868, at which persons who by the constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote. The second section declares the State of Georgia entitled to representation in Congress.

The bill and substitute were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

MONDAY, April 21.—Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws so that farmers who sell their own produce shall not be taxed.

Discussion was resumed upon referring the bill for the Australian mail service, which finally went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably without amendment the bill incorporating the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg, from the same committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring that the Iowa river, north of the town of Wapello is not a public highway.

Mr. Thayer introduced bills for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations, and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

A joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, was passed.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to the Black Bob Indian lands was recommitted.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Messrs. Casserly, Stewart and Howard.

The amendment requiring the free transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war was rejected.

The amendment that the lands not sold within five years after the completion of the road should be subject to pre emption entry at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, was agreed to.

The amendment that Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution was adopted.

A proviso was inserted that American iron and steel should be exclusively used in the construction of the road.

The bill then passed—40 to 11.

The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, Amendments were adopted reducing the salaries of the Librarian of the Patent, Office to $1,800, First Assistant Examiners to $1,800, and Examiner in charge of Interferences to $2,500. All the pending amendments were rejected and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,641,845.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin made a general statement as to its provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Welles in reviving the allowances to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1885. As to the condition of the navy he said the ships of the navy did no credit to the country at house or abroad. The position of the navy was most humiliating, the war ships of the United States being the derision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England, he said that by them what little American commerce there was left, could be swept from the ocean in thirty days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert some part of the money now spent for the navy in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful both in peace and in war.

Mr. Hale defended the navy at length.

The Committee took a recess till evening.

Upon reassembling, there being but a dozen members present, Mr. Hale yielded to a motion that the Committee rise, when the House adjourned.

The "Plebiscite."

Readers who have been bothered over the word "plebiscite," so constantly occurring in the last fortnight in the Paris telegrams, may like to know that it is only a high sounding name for a special election. French literary men and politicians have a weakness for Latin terms, and so call a special election a "plebiscitum," which was a Latin name for a law passed in those assemblies of the people called *comtia tributa*. Strictly speaking, the "plebiscitum" is a decree thus passed by the whole body of the people. The French form of the word is "plebiscite," and the term is loosely applied to the decree, the submission of the decree to vote, and the draft of the decree which is discussed, as now, to the Corps Legislatif. But this draft is also and more properly called a "Senatus-consultum"—another Latin phrase signifying both a decree of the Senate and a debate therein. Regularly the "Senatus-consultum" was the form by which the Roman people passed upon a law by yea and nay vote, but they also had the power of voting on measures not introduced by the Senate, and this power of introducing laws to the people for their vote is what in France is called the "plebiscitory" power, and what the Emperor now reserves for himself, independent of any action his Parliament may take. The "Senatus consultum" now on hand perpetuates the sovereign power in the Bonaparte family, and its adoption will bind anew all who support it to the fortunes of that family.

THE FLARE-UP IN THE ROMAN COUNCILS.—Some days ago we took occasion to compare a scene in the Roman Council to scenes not uncommon in our Sixth ward primaries. In so writing we felt justified by the facts then before us. It appears, however, that we did not know one half. We reproduced the scene in the *Herald* of yesterday in an extract from the Cologne *Gazette*. Strossmayer, of Hungary, had uttered some plain, wholesome truths, which it was good for him to say and good for the Council to hear. All of a sudden, when he touched a sore point, he was greeted with the cries. "Heretic! Heretic! We condemn him."—One solitary voice was raised in the Bishop's favor—"I do not condemn him." On this the shout became general. "Damnamus—we do condemn him." "You are a Protestant. Shut up! Come down from the tribune." From the tribune he descended, and protected by the flaming sword of his military servant, he escaped from the Council. Yet this is the holy assembly which is about to proclaim the Pope infallible. This is the nineteenth century!—*N. Y. Herald.*

IT IS rumored that there is trouble between the bridegroom whom Anna Dickinson is going to lead to the alter from Rhode Island and herself. She wants to know how much money the father of the blushing bridegroom is going to settle on him.

New Advertisements.

1000 AGENTS WANTED FOR BINGLEY'S NATURAL HISTORY.
Giving a clear and intensely interesting account of the infinite variety of habits and modes of life, of nearly every known species of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles mollusca and animalcules of the globe. From the famous London four-volume edition, with large additions from the most celebrated naturalist of the age. Complete in one large handsome volume of 1032 pages, richly illustrated with 1000 spirited engravings. *Price down to gold basis, to suit the masses.* Should outsell, five to one, any book in the field. Terms the most liberal. Full particulars sent free. Address, A. H. HUBBARD, Pub., 400 Chestnut St., Phila. 22apl4w

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.
For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
22oct6m 413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.
Pronounced the fastest book out. One Agent reports 79 orders in 5 days. It includes all that is mysterious and interesting in the focus of speculation, 18 years' experience of the author; Portraits and Lives of Vanderbilt, Drew, Fisk, Gould and many others. Filled with illustrations. Great inducements to agents! Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford Conn. 22apl4w

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.
The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!
By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 25mar4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
25mar3m Springfield, Mass.

LIME.
Eastern Whitewash Lime that will not rub off, for sale at Lynch's Hardware Store. 22apl

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MP'M. DEMOREST'S, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU SREET, NEW-YORK,
February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of
$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances
feb25m.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 22d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*
The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

THE BEST REAPERS & MOWERS, GRAIN DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, CIDER MILLS, FODDER CUTTERS, and all kinds of farm implements, warranted the best made, for sale at METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store. 8aply

JUST RECEIVED at S. S. METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store, a lot of *Pulsar's Emery Grinders*, for Grinding anything from a razor to a Reaper Knife. Just what the farmer and mechanic wants to save his time and money. 8aply

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 8aply

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

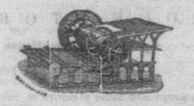
Miscellaneous.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPAR

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. M. Ecsholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Boogle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Eguif, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deshaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirt, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—R. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Corboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Deshaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. J. B. Pedelapo
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Juce Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the I. O. O. F. Building, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Republican County Committee are respectfully requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in Bedford, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26th, at 2 o'clock. Important business will be brought before the Committee, and a full attendance is desired.

W. M. HALL, CHA'M.
S. J. JORDAN, SEC'T.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

Go to the Resort for good Tobacco. Sign of the Indian.

SHERIFF'S SALE—At the Sheriff's Sale on the 23d inst., the Mapes Farm was knocked down to Lewis Fyan at $5.000.

The Middleton house and lot to Daniel Cessna at $1.510. On the other two properties, the executions were paid.

SMOKING tobacco in any Style at the Resort. Crouse & Shires. Sign of the Indian.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

POCKET Books, Canes Combs and fancy articles at the Resort.

IF you want good wall paper or window blinds, go to the INQUIRER Book Store.

LIFE, Fire, and Live Stock Insurance.
W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
5apltf Bedford Pa.

MANILLA and Valley Smoking Tobacco at 5 cents a paper at the Resort. Dont forget Sign of the Indian.

COUGHS.—The administration of Medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

A NEW FIRM.—D. W. Crouse and James E. Shires have gone into partnership in the Tobacco business. They are both energetic "pushing" young men, understand their business and deserve public patronage. They have fixed up the room lately occupied by D. W. Crouse after the latest styles, and are now ready to accommodate their patrons in every thing in their line. Give them a call and be convinced. Sign of the *Indian*.

THE Board of Directors have adopted the School Diary to be used in the Union Schools. They are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store for ten cents.

AT IT AGAIN. Some two weeks ago, we noted the fact that Col. John S. Miller of Huntingdon had leased the Exchange Hotel in that place and was keeping a first-rate hotel. Since then the Exchange has been burned down, but it has failed to stop Col. Miller from keeping hotel. He has now taken charge of the Morrison House opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot where he is prepared to receive all his old customers and make them comfortable. We hope all our traveling friends will give him a call.

THE "Local" of the Somerset *Democrat* charges the "Local" of the *Herald* with being so eager to collect news that the ladies of the town are afraid to wear their new Spring dresses on the street for fear they will be mentioned in a local. The *Democrat* evidently lacks in this particular as much as its neighbor excels or it would not have copied our local of the previous week without credit and tacked two or three lines to the end to give it originality.

A BIG TIME.—Tuesday was a lively day in Bedford. Notwithstanding the good "plowing" weather, and the amount of farm work on hand, the curiosity occasioned by the Odd Fellow's turnout and the XVth amendment brought the people to town from all quarters. We may safely say that there has not been such a large crowd in Bedford at any one time since last "circus day," and if the exercises were not fully appreciated by *all*, they commanded undivided attention. The Odd Fellows, consisting of Bedford Lodge, and Encampment, in full, and very creditable representations from Bloody Run, Saxton, Woodberry and other lodges, amounting to about one hundred and fifty members, formed in procession in front of their Hall at one o'clock P. M., in full regalia, and headed by the Silver Cornet Band, marched through the principal streets, and proceeded to the Cemetery where the dedicatory ceremonies, which were very interesting and solemn, were performed. Dr. C. N. Hickok and Mr. John Taylor, made very appropriate speeches which were warmly received by the Order, and the large audiance present; after which, the procession marched back to their Hall and dismissed.

The Colored Citizens who had made great preparations for their Jubilee celebration began at the break o'day by firing salutes in honor of the XVth Amendment. During the forenoon, they held Divine service in their church and thanked God for the enfranchisement of their race, after which, they raised a pole about a hundred feet in hight, with the stars and stripes floating at the top. At three and a half o'clock they formed in procession on Union Street, marched through Penn, East. Pitt. and Juliana back to the Pole, where they were addressed by Rev. John Fidler, William T. Barks, Colonel Frank Gordon and Jacob S. Young colored, and Messrs. J. B. Cessna and W. C. Holahan. The procession was very creditable. They numbered about 150 and displayed a good deal of taste in getting up their arrangements. The quiet and order which prevailed in their ranks and their whole proceedings, were commended by all.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week our citizens were startled by the cry of fire, and almost immediately after the roof of the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, the property of Gen. A. P. Wilson, and occupied by John S. Miller, Esq., was in a blaze. The engines were brought to the rescue as soon as possible, and a large crowd of citizens assembled immediately after the alarm was given, but the weather being unusually dry and windy the progress of the destroying element was too rapid to be stayed in time to save the two upper stories, which were entirely destroyed, together with most of their contents. A large portion of the furniture in the lower part of the building was saved from the fire by the exertions of the bystanders, but was all more or less damaged in the handling. A number of the adjoining buildings were at one time in danger, but were saved by the exercise of the necessary precaution. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have either been from the attic, or communicated to the roof by the sparks from a passing engine. The building, we understand, was insured to the amount of $4000. The heaviest loss is incurred by Mr. Miller, in the destruction and damage of his furniture. Some of the boarders, and domestics sustained severe losses of baggage, clothing and other effects.

Mr. Miller, was injured considerably in attempting to remove some of the furniture, but is recovering. The building we understand is to be rebuilt and enlarged in a short time.—*Huntingdon Journal and American April 20th.*

DONATION VISIT—The Reformed parsonage of the St. Clairsville charge was visited by many of the members and friend's of the minister on the morning of the 5th of April. Although the weather was very unpleasant, yet they came from far and near in waggons, and carriages and foot with many tokens of love.

They filled the mow with hay and brought corn and oats to supply the pastor's horse for many weeks to come. They left a large pile of wood, much of this already prepared for the stove, in the vicinity of the wood house. The chicken coop was well filled. The house was made their special object to provide; and this they did bountifully. After partaking of refreshments and thanks being returned to them by the Pastor, all returned to their homes richer and happier than they came. The gifts in all amounted to about $200,00.

OILDOM—Latest advices from the Oil regions show that on Stump Island the "Island King" well is pumping seventy-eight barrels per day. The "Island Queen" well which was pumping thirty-two barrels, was torpedoed a few weeks ago, and has since been pumping from fifty to sixty barrels.

On the "Hartley and Shannon" farm, we have the following reports. "Brady's Run" No. 1., forty barrels. "Miama" No. 1., ten barrels. "Pea Nut" thirty barrels, "Miama" No. 2., thirty barrels. We are glad to hear of the continued success of the above wells, as a number of our Bedford friends are interested.

Two other wells are being put down on Stump Island by the company and bid fair to be a success.

LITTLE THINGS—The Washington House is being painted inside and out and Maj. Dibert is making extensive preparations for Spring Season. The Anderson Row has received a new coat of paint and looks well. A new pavement has been made in front of Mr. Brode's residence and new curb stone in front of Dr. Harry's. Court was largely attended this week. The Democrats have abolished the "Crawford County System." On Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, the assignees of Reed & Schell auctioned off the dry goods he longing to the Mill-Town store. The goods were brought to the room lately occupied by T. M. Lynch and sold by William Dibert auctioneer. John Bowers was sworn in on Monday and immediately after deputized Jacob Fetter to act in his stead as Constable.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS.—This is the name of one of the best preparations in the line of Bitters now before the public. It is a *perfect cure* for dyspepsia, fever and ague, acidity of the stomach, loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver or intestines. They are a superior article, and those in need of an invigorating tonic should at once procure a bottle of the Constitution Bitters. It is an invaluable preparation, and its use never fails to be attended with the happiest results. Our readers should buy this medicine in preference to all others. It will be sure to do them good. Try a bottle and be convinced.—*Jackson Citizen.*

PROF. HOHMAN was in town several days last week. The Silver Cornet Band gave him a serenade on Saturday Evening and was duly appreciated and reciprocated by him. The Professor is now located in Lincoln, Nebraska, and gives a very glowing account of that town. It is the capital of the State, and all the State Institutions are located there. As a railroad and business center it bids fair to become *the* City of the State. The Professer has our best wishes for his success in his new home.

DURING the past week, Dr. B. F. Harry has re-painted, re-shelved, re-labelled and re-stocked his drug Store on Pitt Street and now considers he has the best Store in the County. The Doctor is a man of taste, and knows how to display it. He will be glad to have his friends and patrons call and "take a look" at any time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Woodbury Letter,

EDITORS OF THE BEDFORD INQUIRER—

Gentlemen:—I notice in your last issue that your quiet town has, lately, been visited by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan who in company with others is looking after the Rail Road and Mineral interest in Bedford and adjoining township. I wonder if anybody was "interrogated" during the General's stay? No doubt there were a great many *officers* 'round, about that time. Engineers, I learn, are to survey and locate the road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford at an early day and, judging from the men who are at the head of the movement, "the good time coming," so long looked for by your people, is near at hand. If your monied men will only make a united effort, the road can be put under contract during the present year, not only from Mt. Dallas to Bedford, but through, to Bridgport. But my object in writing the present letter is not so much to speak of *your local* interests as it is to speak of the railroad and their movements in Morrison's Cove. Several mineralogists from Philadelphia, and doubtless in the employ of some eastern company, spent a portion of last week with us, examining the various mineral beds in the cove. You may be sure *they* were interrogated, but to little purpose. They were here on business and attended to that only. They expressed themselves highly satisfied with the minerals, and felt confident that at no remote day a rail road would be constructed from the P. C. R. R. through Morrison's Cove. Some months ago two routes were proposed; one from Hollidaysburg to the "gap," thence by way of Martinsburg to the Leather cracker ore beds, three miles north east of Woodbury borough. The other from Newry to the "gap," thence by way of Bloomfield furnace to Woodbury.

Two propositions were made by the Pennsylvania C. R. R. company to the people of Newry and Hollidaysburg. The first was, that if the people of Newry raised $30,000 the road should be built from that point to the gap; distance about three miles; the other, asking the people of Hollidaysburg to raise $50,000, and they should have the road from their town to the Gap, a distance of six miles. Both places raised the amount asked, and the Pennsylvania C. R. R. company appointed a committee to examine the routes and report their choice. The one from Hollidaysburg has been selected, and is now being surveyed. The P. C. R. R. company is to have exclusive control of the road, giving bonds they hold against a branch road leading to Ebinsburg, for the amount raised at Hollidaysburgh. Said bonds will be due in 1881, bearing 6 per centum interest.

So much of the road being established, it remains to determine what route is to be taken from the Gap southward. The survey made by W. H. Whitehead, known as the Whitehead survey, seems to be the most practicable.

The first seven miles of this survey, and the one likely to be chosen by the Pennsylvania central company, from Hollidaysburg to Rodnum Furnace, he estimates at $7,000 a mile or at $49,000; the next four miles from Rodnum Furnace to mine bank or Bloomfield at $12,000 a mile or at $48,000; from Bloomfield to Woodbury, five miles, at $4,900 a mile or at $24,500; making the total cost of the sixteen miles $121,500. This survey runs through or close by the following valuable ore lands, viz.—Cowen's ore bank, Bloomfield, Lidy's Syster's, and the lately discovered rich veins in Leather cracker; which alone, are estimated by mineralogists to contain over $7,000,000, worth of ore. Nine miles of this route can be made without any damages, as the farmers, are willing to give the right of way free.

The Martinsburg route is three miles longer, the damages heavy, grade more difficult, and no mineral fields until we reach Leather cracker, and even this one can be reached cheaper by the Whitehead survey than by the latter.

The advantages of this road to the people of Middle Woodbury, South Woodbury and Hopewell, should the road be continued on through the Pattonsville gap, are so many and varied that time and space will not allow an enumeration in this letter.

In conclusion, let me say, that "the rail road, is all the talk in Woodbury, but it is by no means "*all talk.*" Our people are subscribing liberally and ere long the books, instead of being *opened* for subscription, will be *closed*, and the opportunity to take stock will be past. More anon.

"SOLO."

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for April contains. Earl's Dene Part VI. The Princess Des Ursini, John Part VI., Chatterton, Blue Laws, On the Government scheme of Army Reform, Cornelius O'Dowd, The State the Poor and the Country, Count Charles De Montalembert. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Co, 140 Fulton St, New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE and the Children's Hour are both on hand and both full of interesting reading matter and beautifully illustrated. The Home Magazine is only $2,00 a year send and get a copy. The children's Hour is $1,25 per year. Every parent who has small children should subscribe for their benefit. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons Philadelphia.

THE EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE for April comes to our table laden with an unusually rich store of good things for young and old. The articles are sensible, high-toned, full of life and zest, and teach noble lessons, such as persons of all classes will be likely to learn, remember, and profit by. We think every school-boy should read the story "The Real Tell-Tale," which appears in this number of the *Gazette*. We cannot too highly commend this publication to our readers. It is truly a *good* paper, cheap, valuable and instructive,—a fitting companion for every teacher, parent, and child. It should be read at every fireside in the land. Messrs. C. H. Turner & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers. Send for a specimen copy,—not forgetting to enclose One Dollar, a year's subscription.

THE FATHERLAND SERIES, is the title of a series of Sabbath School books now in course of Publication by the Lutheran Publication Society. They are translations from the German, are all pervaded with the spirit of a true and practical christianity, and promise to furnish a new and better class of Sunday School literature than much that is now found in these libraries.

ANTON THE FISHERMAN is the first of the series, written by Hoffman of Dresden one of the famous story writers of Germany. It is an interesting, domestic story of humble life, calculated to interest youth and at the same time inculcate lessons of industry, integrity and piety. The book well deserves a place in every Sunday School library. It is well printed and substantially and tastefully bound making a handsome volume of nearly two hundred pages. Price 85 cents.

IN THE MIDST OF THE NORTH SEA—is the second volume of the series. It is a deeply interesting story of the trials and sufferings of the hardy inhabitants of the small islands in the North Sea along the German coast. Its tale of thrilling adventure and the strange attachment of the hardy Germans for their bleak, barren, island homes will be read with interest by old and young. Price 75 cents. For sale at INQUIRER Book Store.

WOMMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA—We have just received the valedictory address of Ann Preston M. D. to the graduating class of the above named institution. The address is a brave, earnest performance doing credit to the head and heart of its author, and full of sound, sensible, practical advice to the graduating class. The eighteenth Annual Commencement took place March 13th when fourteen ladies, constituting the graduating class received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. The catalogue shows that fifty ladies have been in attendance upon the lectures of the past session. We hail the steady increase of the students of this institution as an omen for good, and hope to see large and rapid accessions to the ranks of the female physicians. For the treatment of a large class of diseases peculiar to women and children none are so well fitted as prudent, intelligent and sensible women educated for their work. Thousands of such are now needed all over the land and their coming will be hailed with joy in every community by hundreds of patient, timid sufferers. We are no advocate of "Woman's rights" in the shape of the ballot and many other things to which some of the coarser kind aspire but we do wish abundant success to women physicians and hope to see large accessions to their number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May is on our table with an unusual quantity of fine poetry from distinguished authors. "The Legend of Jubal" by George Eliot a poem of sixteen pages, but which adds no new laurels to her crown. "A Maytime Pastoral" by Bayard Taylor. "May grown a Cold "by William Morris, "A Lost Art" by T. B. Aldrich and "Aspromonte" by T. W. Parsons make up the poetical contributions. Signs and Show cases in New York, The Channel Islands, My Secretaryship, A week at Duluth, Our Money Problem, and the Duel of the Spanish Bourbons. Published by Fields and Osgood, Boston. Terms $4,00 per year.

"OLD FASHIONED GIRL" and "Hedged In" the two latest and best books of the season are for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

PETIT JURORS for special term, 5th Monday 30th day of May, A. D. 1870.

Abraham Kensinger, Liberty; John H. Barton, East Providence; Philip Morgart, Bloody Run Borough; Peter Gates, Hopewell; James Roades, Liberty; George D. Shuck, Bedford Borough; Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry; David Hefflel, M. Woodberry; John Todd, Bedford; James Collins, Southampton: Alfred Wilson, Southampton; F. O'Neil, Southampton; John Pennel, Monroe; Benj. J. Bremmer, C. Valley, C. Claycomb, Union; George Mcgraw, E. Providence; W. Bowles, Bedford; Daniel Cypher, Liberty; Harrison Williams, Monroe; Wm. Masters, Bloody Run; E. Ellis, Napies; George W. Powell, Juniata; John Gephart, S. Spring; E. Miller, St. Clair; Daniel Miller, C. Valley; Wm. Gorseech, Hopewell; M. Heckey, Juniata; E. F. Imler, Bedford; Alex. Messersmith, Monroe; Joseph C. Ickes, Union; J. B. Dicken, Bedford; John Claycomb, St. Clair; John B. Whip, C. Valley; D. S. A. Tomlinson, Bedford; David Shaffer, Colerain; Martin Yingling, St. Clair; Daniel Fletcher, Monroe; Geo. W. Williams, Napier.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. The native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.* 1m

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an aiterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines. 1aprlm

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO

White Wheat per bushel			$1.00
Red	"	"	90
Corn	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	40
Potatoes	"	"	40@50
Flax Seed	"	"	1.75
Clover Seed	"	"	$7.00@7.50
Timothy Seed	"	"	400@4.50
Apples	"	"	75
Flour, per barrel			5.00@5.50
Butter, per pound			30
Tallow	"	"	10
Beeswax	"	"	30
Lard	"	"	18@20
Hams			20@22
Shoulder			15@16
Sides			16@18
Eggs	"	doz.	16
Chickens	"	"	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord			4.00
" —Oak,	"	"	3.00
Wool, Common Unwashed			27@30
" Tub		do	38@40
Fine Merino		do	28@30
" Tub Fleece		do	38@42

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The flour market is steady but there is not much activity, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased 5 or 600 barrels, including superfine at $4 37a4 50; extras at $4 75a5; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 25a5 75, the latter for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 50a6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 50a6 25, and fancy brands at $6 50a7 50, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 25.

There is not much fine wheat here, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $1 25a1 30; 2,000 bushels unsound do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1 35. Rye is held at $1 05 for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essential change. Sales of 5,500 bushels yellow at $1 15, and some at $1 16a1 17. Oats are without change. 6,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold, to arrive, at 63a66c.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., ZACHARIAH BICE, of Union Twp. Aged 20 years, 8 months and 1 day.

On the 18th inst., Captain MICHAEL DIVELY, of Blair Co. Aged 68 years, 9 months and 22 days.

In Monroe twp., April 14, 1870, WILLIAM LEE, son of Philip Barkman, aged 8 months and 9 days.

On the 10th inst., at Harrisburg, GEORGE W. son of Asa and Rachael Silver, of Bedford twp., aged 29 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The remains of the deceased were brought home and interred in the Cemetery at Bedford.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. MICHAEL M. ROUDABUSH and Mrs. RACHAEL B. MOCK both of Union Twp., Bedford County, Pa.

On the 21st inst., near Schellsburg, at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Dannaker, by the Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, Mr. SEALY KASTER of Cochranton, Crawford Co., Pa., to Miss LUCY R. DANNAKER.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

CROUSE & SHIRES
SEGAR FACTORS and TOBACCO, PIPE and SNUFF JOBBERS.
East Pitt Street, Bedford, Bedford County, Pa.
29apr1l70-1y

TO THE CREDITORS OF REED & SCHELL. I have accepted the conditions of the resolution adopted by the meeting of the creditors of Reed & Schell on the 25th of March, and will meet them on Saturday the 21st day of May, at the Court House, in Bedford, at 10 o'clock P. M.
Bedford 28apl70-2t JOHN J. SCHELL.

ISAAC LIPPLE & SON
In room lately occupied by H. F. Irvine, keep constantly on hand a full stock of ready made CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS, NICKNAX and GROCERIES and they sell at lower figures than any other place in Bedford. 29aplt

WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE GOOD MEN WANTED to sell the Improved Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine on a Salary. We will pay from $40 to $150 per month, and all expenses. Horse and Wagon furnished by the Company. Best of references must be given. No Capital Required. Call on, or address WM. SUMNER & CO.,
140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$1.000 REWARD.
DeBING'S VIA FUGA cures all *Liver, Kidney and Bladder Disease, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility* and all complaints of the *Urinary Organs*, in male and female.
$1.000 will also be paid for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that* DeBING'S PILE REMEDY *fails to cure.*
DeBING'S MAGIC LINIMENT *cures Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, and Swelled Joints, in Man or Beast.*
Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
29apr1l70-1y

NEW TIN AND STOVE STORE.
JOHN H. NICODEMUS takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new TIN and STOVE store in Bedford, in the room lately occupied by Isaac Lipple. Sign of the big Coffee Pot. He always has a full stock of TIN WARE on hand, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on shortest notice. Orders from the Country for spouting or any other job work, attended to with promptness. Terms reasonable. Give us a call.
29apri6m

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. The undersigned, administrator of John Hull, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, about one mile south-west of Schellsburg, a tract of land, situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. S. G. Statler, Isaac Horn, Nathan Fortz and John W. Hull, containing 159 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and about 40 acres good meadow, and the rest well timbered, having thereon erected a three-story brick house, a new bank barn and other necessary out buildings. There is a well of water at the house, apple, peach, and cherry trees on the premises. The land is well improved, and is principally limestone, and will make a good stock farm. This is a desirable farm in every respect.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day. Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter JOSEPH GARBER,
apr28w4. Administrator.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN for Trial at Special May Term, 1870, (30th day.)
George Reades vs E. A. Fockler,
John W. Duncan, Trustee vs E. Hammond, Esq., et al.
John W. Duncan, Guar'n, vs E Hammond
Messrs R. Gochnour vs same
John James vs same
Michael Shaeffer vs same
John Fickes vs same
Frederick Miller vs John M'Ilwaine
Lydia Fluck vs Rebecca Ann Armstrong
Samuel Kensinger vs David Kensinger, Adm'r
Mary C. Delafield vs W. J. Patterson
Certified April 19, 1870.
apr 28w4. JON. P. REED, Prot'y.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to provide for the collection of State, County, Poor, Poor Building and Military Taxes in the County of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April A. D. 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1870.
Monday, May 23d, at Joseph Mortimore's, for Snake Spring Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th and 25th, at Woodberry for Middle Woodberry Twp., and Woodberry Bor.
Thursday, May 26th, at Pattonsville, for South Woodberry Twp.
Friday, May 27th, at Bloody Run, for Bloody Run Borough and West Providence Twp.
Saturday, May 28th at D. A. T. Black's, for East Providence Twp.
Monday, May 30th, at Clearville, for Monroe Twp.
Tuesday, May 31st, at Wm. Adam's Mill, for Southampton Twp.
Wednesday, June 1st, at Rainsburg for Rainsburg Borough and Colerain Twp.
Thursday, June 2nd, at Centerville, for Cumberland Valley Twp.
Friday, June 3d, at Bridgeport, for Londonderry Twp.
Monday, June 6th, at Joseph Cessnas', for Harrison Twp.
Tuesday, June 7th, at Buena Vista, for Juniata Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th, at Schellsburg, for Schellsburg Borough and Napier Twp.
Friday, June 10th, at Pleasantville, for St. Clair Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 15th and 16th, at Bedford, for Bedford Twp.
Friday, June 17th at Bedford, for Bedford Bor.
Monday, June 20th, at St. Clairsville, for St. Clairsville Bor. and St. Clair Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21st and 22nd, at Mowry's Mill, for Union Twp.
Monday, June 27th, at Saxton, for Saxton Bor.
Tuesday, June 28th, at Stonerstown, for Liberty Twp.
Wednesday, June 29th, at Coaldale, for Coaldale Bor. and Broadtop Twp.
Thursday, June 30th, at Capt. John Eichelberger's, for Hopewell Twp.
"All persons in said County who shall, on or before the 28th day of July aforesaid, pay to the "said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, "shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum "thereon."
A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 20th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.
HUGH MOORE,
Treasurer.

PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T.—1860—X.
This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.
4mar6m

WANTED.—Traveling and Local Agents for the Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Co., for all parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Reference required. Address, Branch Office DELAWARE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., N. W. cor. 9th and Chestnut Sts., Phila. 22apl4w

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

NOTICE.—The President and Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that after the publication of this Article, the tolls and duties will be vigorously prosecuted and collected by Law.
Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for them to appoint such and so many Toll Gatherers, as they shall think proper, to collect and receive of all and every person and persons using the said road, the tolls and rates specified by law, AND TO STOP ANY PERSON riding or leading any horse or driving any horses, cattle, swine, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, cart, wagon, wain sleigh, sled, or other carriage of pleasure, or burthen, from passing through the said gates on turnpike, until they shall respectively have paid the same.
And Provided, That if any person or persons, owning, riding in, or driving any carriage of burthen or pleasure as aforesaid, or owning, riding, leading or driving any horse, or mule as aforesaid, shall, with an intent to defraud the said Company, or to evade the payment of any of the tolls or duties aforesaid, pass therewith through any private gate or bar, or along or over any private passage way, or along or over any other ground or land near to, or adjoining any turnpike or gate, which be erected in pursuance of this act; or if any person or persons offending in manner aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, respectively forfeit and pay the president, managers, and company, fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the Peace in like manner, and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of equal amount may be sued for and recovered.
EMANUEL STATLER, Pres't,
A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.
April 25th, 1870. w3

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON
In addition to their large stock of Stoves, Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper wares, they have added House Furnishing Goods viz:
Fine POCKET and TABLE cutlery.
Plated TABLE and TEA SPOONS of all kinds.
COFFEE MILLS.
LOOKING GLASSES,
WASHING BOARDS,
TUBS, BUCKETS, and
WILLOW WARES.
LAMPS and BURNERS,
COIL OIL, *Pure*,
BRUSHES, of all kinds,
and many other goods suitable for house keepers. All of which we will sell at the lowest cash prices.
22apl2m GEORGE BLYMYER & SON.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPEALS.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Assessor's Office, 16th Dis't. Penn'a.
Somerset, April 16th, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the annual lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors of said district, including taxes on incomes for the year 1869, taxes on carriages, billiard tables, plate and watches as of the first day of March, 1870, and special taxes assessed for one year from the first day of May, 1870, in pursuance of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, may now be examined at the office of the Assessor and assistant Assessors in said district.
And notice is hereby given, that appeals from the proceedingr of said assistant Assessors will be received and determined at the office of the undersigned in Somerset, from the 22nd of April, until the 3d day of May next.
All appeals are required to be in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and also the ground or principal of error complained of.
EDWARD SCULL,
2tapl Assessor 16th Dis't.

THE MAMMOTH CRYSTAL FRONT
ONE PRICE STORE, OF
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
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Mammoth

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

XI.—Draining Generally.

Having narrated my own experience in draining with entire unreserve, I here submit the general conclusions to which it has led me:

I. While I doubt that there is any land above water that would not be improved by a good system of under-drains, I am sure that there is a great deal that could not at present be drained to profit. Forests, hill-side pastures, and most dry gravelly or sandy tracts, I place in this category. Perhaps one third of New England, half the Middle States, and three-fourths of the Mississippi Valley, may ultimately be drained with profit.

II. All swamp lands without exception, nearly all dry soils, and a majority of the flat or gently rolling lands of this country, must eventually be drained, if they are to be tilled with the best results. I doubt that there is a garden on earth that would not be (unless it already has been) improved by thorough underdraining.

III. The uses of underdrains are many and diverse. To carry off surplus water, though the most obvious, stands by no means aloce. 2. Underdrained land may be plowed and sowed considerably earlier in Spring than undrained soil of like quality. 2. Drained fields lose far less than others of their fertility by washing.—3. They are not liable to be gullied by sudden thaws or flooding rains. 4.—Where a field has been deeply subsoiled, I am confident that it will remain mellow and permeable by roots longer than if undrained. 5. Less water being evaporated from drained than from undrained land, the soil will be warmer throughout the growing season; hence the crop will be heavier, and will mature earlier. 6. Being more porous and less compact, I think the soil of a drained field retains more moisture in a season of drouth, and its growing plants suffer less therefrom, than if it were undrained. In short, I thoroughly believe in underdraining.

IV. Yet I advise no man to run into debt for draining, as I can imagine a mortgage on a farm so heavy and pressing as to be even a greater nuisance than stagnant water in its soil.—Labor and tile are dear with us; I do not expect that either will ever be so cheap as in England or Belgium.—What I would have each farmer in moderate circumstances do is to drain his wettest field next Fall—that is, after finishing his haying and before cutting up his corn—taking care to secure abundant fall to carry off the water in time of flood, and doing his work thoroughly. Having done this, let him subsoil deeply, fertilize amply, till carefully, and watch the result. I think it will soon satisfy him that such draining pays.

V. I do not insist on tile as making the only good drain; but I have had no success with any other. The use of stone in my opinion, is only justified where the field to be drained abounds in them and no other use can be made of them. To make a good drain with ordinary bowlders or cobble stones requires twice the excavation and involves twice the labor necessarily expended on a tile-drain; and it is neither so effective nor so durable.—Earth will be carried by water into a stone drain: rats and other vermin will burrow in it and dig [or enlarge] holes thence to the surface; in short, it is not the thing. Better drain with stone where they are a nuisance than not at all: but I predict that you will give them up after giving them a fair trial and replace them with tile. In a wooded country, where tile were scarce and dear, I should try draining with slabs or cheap boards dressed to a uniform width of six or eight inches, and laid in a ditch dug with banks inclined or sloped to the bottom, so as to form a sort of V; the lower edge of the two side slabs coming together at the bottom, and a third being laid firmly across their upper edges so as to form a perfect cap or cover. In firm, hard soil, this would prove an efficient drain, and, if well made would last twenty years. Uniformity of temperature and of moisture would keep the slabs tolerably sound for at least so long; and if the top of this drain were two feet below the surface, no plowing or trampling over it would harm it.

VI. As to draining by what is called a Mole Plow, which simply makes a waterway through the subsoil at a depth of three feet or thereabout, I have no acquaintance with it but by hearsay. It seems to me morally impossible that drains so made should not be lower at some points than at others, so as to retain their fill of water instead of carrying it rapidly off; and I am sure that plowing, or even carting heavy loads over them, must gradually choke and destroy them, Yet this kind of draining is comparatively cheap, and may, with a strong team, be effected so rapidly, that I can account for its popularity, especially in prairie regions. Where the subsoil is rocky, it is impracticable; where it is hard-pan, it must be very difficult; where it is loose sand, it cannot endure; but in clays or heavy loams, it may, for a few years, render excellent service. I wish the heavy clays of Vermont, more especially of the Champlain basin, were well furrowed or pierced by even such drains; for I am confident that they would temporarily improve both soil and crop; and, if they soon gave out, they would probably be replaced by others more durable.

—I shall not attempt to give instructions in drain making; but I urge every novice in the art to procure Waring's or some other work on the subject and study it carefully; then if he can obtain at a fair price the services of an experienced drainer, hire him to supervise the work. One point only do I insist on—*that is, draining into a main rather than an* open ditch or brook; for it is difficult in this or any harsher climate to prevent the crumbling of your outlet tile by frost. Below the Potomac or the Arkansas, this may not be apprehended; and there it may be best to have your drains separately discharge from a roadside bank or into an open ditch, as they will thus inhale more air, and thus help, in Summer, to warm and moisten the soil above them; but in our climate I believe it better to let your drains discharge into a covered main or mains as aforesaid.

TO KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.—Hear a practical man on this subject: "I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use; before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out, and were never loose. My method is as follows: I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felloe an hour. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take the oil. Care should be taken that the oil is not made hotter than a boiling heat, or the timber will be burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to injury by water, and is rendered much more durable by this process."

RULES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Every house should have a dry, cool store room, convenient to the kitchen.

Have a box for every kind of spice, and have them labeled.

Put dried herbs in paper bags, and hang in a dry place.

Dried fruit should be tied in cloth bags, and hung up.

Rice should be kept in a dry tub, and when used, picked over and washed before using.

Hominy should be washed in several waters to get out the hulls.

Humorous.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

If you go to call on a young lady, and she crochets diligently all the evening, and only says "yes" and "no," you can go away about nine or a quarter past, without breaking any of the rules of etiquette.

Don't make a business of courting anybody very extensively without you want to go in for keeps, and by all means avoid Sunday evening. There is something in the Sunday evening air decidedly spoony, and it is just as natural for fellows and girls to get together and court Sunday evenings, as it is for a hen to set. Many a promising youth, in the full vigor of manhood has been dragged into premature, matrimonial decay by an innocent Sunday evening call.

If you are invited to a "sociable" or fair, make yourself sick by smoking your big brother's pipe and stay at home and when you are called upon to suffer do it with alacrity, and think how happy you are compared to the miserable victims who are decoyed into attending.

Don't court but one girl at a time. The most harrowing sight I know of to a sensitive mind is to see a young man full of Christian fortitude and noble ambition, trying to court two girls at once.

Don't drift into matrimony, unless you want to get wretched; and don't marry a poor girl, unless she has money.

If you are calling on a young lady, and the old folks go out of the room about nine o'clock, with a solemn air, you can make up your mind there's a conspiracy afloat. Don't show any symptoms of fear, but tell the young lady you were setting up last night with a friend of yours who has the smallpox, and you think you'll go home and get a little sleep.

Don't imagine it looks smart to loaf around billiard halls, smoke cheap cigars at a high price, and swallow slops at twenty cents a glass. It would show more talent on your part to retire to the nearest grave yard and study last year's almanac.

And don't imagine you are a hardened bummer just because your father lets you carry a night key. Some young men will go to a band concert on the Common, smoke a cinnamon cigar, and go home thoroughly convinced that they have made a heavy night of it, and ought to be looked after.

If you ask a young lady to marry you, and she says she would rather be excused, don't excuse her.

Don't marry for money. If you are engaged to a young lady who has a fortune, tell her that you won't marry her unless she gives it all away to the poor, and goes to making vests. Money is sure to bring unhappiness.

I never knew of a single instance where it didn't bring barrels of unhappiness, and I have seen strong men weep hysterically because they had seven dollars ahead.

If you want to be considered anybody, learn to chew tobacco immediately. It looks so cultivated and refined to see a young man pull out a tin cannister of tobacco and make a cesspool of his mouth.

Don't get into debt unless you can find some one who is willing to trust you, and then don't.

Don't stay in your present situation all your life because your grandmother says that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." I know several very aged and respectable stones who have stuck in one place all their lives, and who haven't got moss enough to make a small saucer of blanc mange.

If you are engaged to a young lady, don't make a great many presents unless it a pretty sure thing, for if anything happens she is sure to return your presents. A friend of mine lately, received by express, three pair of decayed corsets, the same number of white silk hose, one dozen dirty pocket kerchiefs, a lot of initial note paper, a faded boquet, a fatted calf, a pair of odd gloves, and a broken heart and he is now looking for another girl of the same size.

Please don't get married in church, and have it described in half a column of daily news. It is the cheapest sort of notoriety.

See if you can't go courting without tumbling your shirt bosom. If courting was a criminal offence, I have seen evidence enough on a young man's shirt bosom to hang him.

Remember that ignorance and conceit go hand in hand, and that "check and impudence are twin brothers."

Young men now-a-days are hardly worth bringing up, and as near as I can find out they seem to be governed by about the following rules:

1. It is better to receive a small salary and be constantly in debt than to earn a large salary by doing something that isn't genteel.

2. It is more blessed to invite yourself to dinner with a friend than to run the risk of having to invite him.

3. If a friend asks me to stop over night with him and take breakfast, it is my duty to stop several nights and eat several breakfasts to show him that I appreciate his kindness.

4. One old friend whom you can borrow money of is worth more than a dozen new ones who are doubtful.

5. If a friend is smoking a cigar, it is my solemn duty to ask him if he has the mate to it.

6. The first principle to be observed in buying cigars is to buy odd ones, then I can truthfully say that I have no mate.

7. If I can't wear kid gloves and diamond studs, why seek to drag out a miserable existence in a world where all is a dreary blank?

If some young men had died when they were children, they would have been an ornament to their sex.

WHAT IS TIME?—A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.

How may a man be known from a fatigued dog? One wears a shirt, the other pants.

"GOODNESS me!" cried a nice old lady the other day; "if the world does come to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?"

AN old lady, hearing somebody say the mails were very irregular, said: "It was just so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

A POOR man being ill, on being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy, replied, "no, I ain't taken any remedy, but I've taken lots of physic."

"Papa," said Tommy the other day, "is it a sin to change one's mind?"

"Well, no my boy; why do you ask?"

"Oh, you know," replied the five year old "I was to be a doctor."

"Oh yes, I remember," said the father; "what then?"

"Well if you please, I think now that I'd rather have a sweet-stuff shop."

THE following "floater" may be relied on as a correct statement:

3 right smarts make a heap.
4 heaps make a pile.
8 piles make a lot.
4 lots make one gob.
8 gobs make one scad.
5 scads make one oodle.
5 oodles make a dead load.
2 dead loads make more'n a mule can carry.

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JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

26nov1f Bedford Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, School, bounty, building, poor and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next (13th day), for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon; and said Sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

Apr. 4th, 1870. HUGH MOORE, Treas.

				BROADTOP.		Taxes.	
439	as.	130	ps.	James Patton		$ 11	19
440	do	130	do	do do		10	20
174	do	100	do	do do		3	42
57	do	37	do	do do		3	67
74	do			Francis Mowing		69	47
63	do			Jacob Myers		6	30
395	do	129	do	James Razor			60
50	do			Wm. T. Daugherty		4	80
29	do			John M. Kennedy		75	76
62	do	140	do	William Bunn		166	98
30	do			Lewis T Watson		24	40
372	do			Sam'l S. Tobias		26	82
427	do			Mary Montgomery		20	50
205	do			Newton & Marshall		12	24
433	do			Margaret Montgomery		20	50
421	do			John Montgomery		20	50
289	do		Eph.	Foster & Wm. P. Schell		5	78
14	do			James Figard			64
405	do			Ulrich Danner		2	42
30	do			——— Anderson		5	60
5	do			Aaron Evans			32
295	do			James Figard		1	00
110	do			James Patton		5	66
393	do	128	do	J. Patton & H. Easton		41	60
21	do	210	do	J. Patton & W. Foster		8	60
9	do			W. A. Evans & Griffith			72
30	do			Hunt'g & B. T. R. R. Co.			30
30	do			John Hinish		2	51
19	do			Peter Kepler			95
27	do			Alex. King & Co.		24	95
135	do			John M'cCanles		10	80
155	do			James Patton		4	31
164	do			John Devereaux		84	19
431	do			John Kerr		3	88
101½	do			Michael Sipe			30
74	do			Wood & Purviance			20
102	do			Isaac Barnett		68	13
50	do			P. E Phelps		32	05
536	do			James Hamilton		417	50
30	do			J. Evans		19	91
175	do			Christian Barnett		116	90
46	do			Wm Cyphers		11	10
538	do			J. Chivington		202	86
50	do			King & Co.		153	90
52	do			James Patton		2	67
100	do			Wm. Patton		70	50
2	lots			S. A. Christman		12	06
				COLERAIN.			
426	do			Elizabeth Diehl			64
211	do	29	do	Samuel Diehl			84
346½	do			Jacob Wyland			50
497	do			John Swan			74
470	do			Wm. Swan			70
398	do			Robert Swan			60
409	do			John Scott			62
446	do			Robert Scott			68
600	do			Samuel Williams		1	12
90	do			Joseph & Emanuel Diehl			42
427	do			Arthur Brown			64
				CUMBERLAND VALLEY.			
230	do			James Ewing		1	38
50	do			James Heyden			14
				HARRISON.			
419½	do			Dan'l Hinkle		2	46
349	do			John Tinman		2	10
42	do	56	do	Barcley & Lyon			40
				HOPEWELL.			
200	do			John Corley			60
150	do			James Howard			44
404	do			Richard Moan			88
420	do			John Cheney			88
404	do			Joseph Moan		1	00
404½	do			Samuel Moan		2	24
424	do	35	do	Alexander Moan		12	15
206½	do			John McElroy			56
192	do			Timothy Moon			92
200	do	54	do	Israel Moan			86
196	do	50	do	Zachariah Moan			66
222	do			Elizabeth Piper			92
212	do	20	do	John Boyd		1	32
214	do	65	do	Wm Davis		5	39
216	do	60	do	Isabella Davis			46
220½	do			Wm Piper			42
220	do			John Hardin			50
221	do			Ignatius Hardin			42
434	do	125	do	James Wilson			42
425	do			George F Alberti			56
402	do			Thomas Taylor		1	00
402	do	57	do	Stephen Moan		1	00
240½	do			Peter Shaw			50
212	do			Robert Shaw			62
70	do			Poorbaugh's heirs			72
402	do			Francis Johnston		1	14
143	do			Wm Lane			36
365	do			Daniel Montgomery			90
324	do			Alexander Johnson			78
368	do			George Hinish			86
286	do			William Foster			70
75	do			Robert Montgomery			14
				LONDONDERRY.			
100	do			Mary Elinor			12
395	do			Daniel Green			60
220	do			James Shaw			66
404	do			Sarah Wright			30
350	do			Sam'l M Barclay			90
200	do			do do			20
200	do			Kern's heirs			30
				LIBERTY.			
47	do			Lyttle's heirs		4	68
150	do			do do		15	02
150½	do			Stephen Kerr		1	39
86	do			George Thompson			40
402	do			Alexander Montgomery			40
102	do			John McElroy		4	78
132	do			David Piper		9	17
200	do			Maria Alberti		4	72
107	do			—— Bartlebaugh		2	40
32	do			Thomas & John King		10	61
1	lot			Henry Stonerook			12
	Do			Mrs. Lawrence			04
	Do			Daniel Stoner		1	16
	Do			J. Sampson Africa		5	92
107	acres			George F. Alberti		3	85
1	1			Ephraim Smeltzer		1	25
	Do			Samuel Tingling		1	42
479	acres			James Langhead		9	57
				MONROE.			
253½	do			Frederick Collibarger			36
346	do			Jacob Martin		2	48
				NAPIER.			
100	do			George Davison			30
				PROVIDENCE EAST			
95	do	55	do	Joshua Hixon			18
402	do	46	do	Hezekiah Logan			60
401	do	40	do	James Cavin			60
400	do			Isaac Cavin			66
400	do			Thomas Cavin			60
20	do			P Clingerman			20
400	do			William Cavin			80
17	do			Jos Spark's Heir's			68
169	do			Dan'l & Joseph Ritchey			40
166	do			John Cavin		8	79
166	do			George Richline		7	88
84	do			Lewis Wright		8	69
				PROVIDENCE WEST.			
15	do			Joseph McDaniel			20
429	do			Edward Gleun			48
100	do			Dan'l Ritchey of Adam			18
429	do			John Cavin			48
420½	do			Edward Gibbons			48
				ST. CLAIR.			
396½	do			John Linn			60
395	do			James May			60
62	do			Henry Koontz		1	25
221	do			William Sill		1	60
				SNAKE SPRING.			
16	do			Joseph W Tate			08
				SOUTHAMPTON.			
262	do			Charles Bennett		2	85
113	do			Daniel Bennett		2	85
96	do			Abraham Bennett		1	99
130	do			Ephrain Browning		23	56
391	do			George Breathed			44
439	do			Paul Ward			50
357	do			Patrick Ward		1	00
351	do			Joseph Ward		1	00
353	do			Jonathan Ward		1	09
345½	do			Jesse Reed			52
355	do			George Cessna & Co		7	12
800	do			John Cessna		13	40
400	do			John J Cessna		8	90
444	do			Isaac Hunter		18	00
125	do			Hugh James		9	92
80	do			Lee's Heir's		3	52
292	do			Lenox Perrin		7	67
50	do			Amos Willison		2	11
179	do			John Wentrick		15	91
				UNION.			
400½	do			Peter Chance		9	49
400½	do			John Dalton		5	07
406	do			Hugh Doyle		8	60
406	do			James Dunlap		8	60
412	do			Philip Gordon		10	09
60	do			Brumbaugh & Co		3	16
458	do			John Taylor			78
				WOODBERRY MIDDLE.			
83	do			Hannah Montgomery			90
350	do			Wm Montgomery		17	81
14	do			Char's Typher's Heirs		1	00
30	do			—— Stonerock		6	25
150	do			Robert Montgomery		7	61
13	do			Jacob Furney			60
46	do			Benner's Heir's		5	68
20	do			Archibald McFadden		17	33
				WOODBERRY SOUTH.			
135	do			Peter Shoenberger		1	80
210	do			John Boyde			32
213	do			William Davis			34
75	do			Israel Moons			32
140	do			Zachary Moans			30
50	do			Timothy Moans		1	54
222	do			Elizabeth Piper			34
97	do			Robert Shaw			62

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD. On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.		
Accom	Mail.		STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
LE5.55	LE	S 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20	
6.02		8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17		9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24		9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40		9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56		9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16	
7.03		9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18		10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24		10.03	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41		10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
		10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
		10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
		11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
		11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
		11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR	11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE	10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05		10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
8.10		10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05	
AR8.20	AR	11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55	
			Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to Aaron Evans and Jonathan Evans, on the estate of Joseph Evans, late of Broad Top township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON EVANS,
Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon co. Pa.
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Carsville, Huntingdon co. Pa.
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A. M., 1864. S. 2.

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A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

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CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

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They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
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S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

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IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

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Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

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SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

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COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases of the

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COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

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READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this